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Station.	Time of Departure	Rate.
Salt Lake	Leave 8:45 a. m.	\$1.25
Woods Cross	Leave 8:58 a. m.	\$1.25
Farmington	Leave 9:08 a. m.	\$1.00
Kaysville	Leave 9:19 a. m.	\$1.00
Layton	Leave 9:23 a. m.	\$1.00
Clearfield	Leave 9:31 a. m.	\$1.00
Roy	Leave 9:37 a. m.	\$1.00
Ogden	Leave 10:00 a. m.	.75
Harrisville	Leave 10:13 a. m.	.70
Hot Springs	Leave 10:22 a. m.	.50
Willard	Leave 10:30 a. m.	.30
Brigham	Arrive 10:45 a. m.	

A Special Train making stops at Ogden only will leave Salt Lake at 8:15 a. m. Leave Ogden at 9:30 a. m. Arriving at Brigham 10:15 a. m. Specials returning will leave Brigham at 6:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Share. See agents for further particulars. Join the crowd and have the time of your life.

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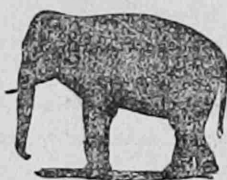
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According to a French scientist the rays from incandescent lights are beneficial to human health, destroying bacteria, stimulating circulation and cellular activity and reducing pain.

MONTEREY BURIES VICTIMS OF FLOOD

Monterey, Mex., Aug. 30.—With 800 bodies recovered and buried in Monterey up to tonight, a thousand is now the estimate of the city authorities of those who lost their lives throughout the valley of the Santa Catarina river. The number of homeless—many destitute—is placed at between 15,000 and 20,000.

The Santa Catarina river at Monterey has subsided sufficiently to permit a passage into the district lying to the south. Thus a more complete story of the disaster's appalling effects becomes known. People who had been saved from the flood of Saturday morning have been without food until today, when they were supplied with a small amount of bread and beans.

Once on the south side of the river evidence of the terrible destruction wrought by the flood were seen on every side. Five blocks of the district were as though they had never existed and in the remaining portion bodies were being taken from the ruins and interred by a party of gendarmes sent across for the purpose.

Bodies Are Buried.

At 4 o'clock 400 bodies had been recovered and were buried on the hillside south of San Luisito.

The same number of bodies were interred yesterday. Thus far no Americans have been reported lost. Reports from down the river say many bodies have been recovered but there are many that will never be accounted for, as the Santa Catarina bed is filled with quicksands.

The authorities are doing all in their power and the government has sent \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions have been received from San Antonio and New York firms which have agencies in this city.

Many houses have fallen from the effect of continuous rains which have occurred during the seventy-two hours ending at noon Sunday. During this time 21.75 inches of rain fell in Monterey and up the Santa Catarina canyon.

Old Church Falls.

One of the buildings destroyed was the San Francisco church, which was built in 1652. The barracks of the rurales was washed away and much military equipment was lost.

The railroad situation continues unchanged, although the officials announce they expect to get a train out north tomorrow. The Mexican Central's Tampico branch is badly damaged and the San Juan bridge is entirely destroyed. The Matamoros branch is in bad shape and fifteen kilometers of track has been washed out. South of the city the damage is not known as the bridges are out and washouts have occurred on the road at Garcia.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 30.—Two thousand dead in the Monterey flood is the estimate of the extent of Saturday's disaster made tonight by Pedro Trevino, a prominent capitalist of Monterey. Official estimates do not go so high, ranging around 1,200 or 1,400. Certain it is, however, that the list of dead constantly grows.

There are several little pueblo villages containing from fifty to one hundred inhabitants, located along the banks of the river to the south of Monterey and it is reported that these have been completely wiped out and their inhabitants drowned.

It is on this ground that Mr. Trevino places his estimate of the loss of life at a higher figure than has yet been stated. No American lives were lost but several Americans suffered property loss.

Committees are endeavoring to secure identification of the bodies as they are brought in by searchers, while other committees are charged with the duty of seeing to the sheltering and feeding of the thousands of homeless.

Scenes Are Pitiable.

Hundreds of the victims wander distractedly about the city vainly hoping that they may be able to encounter missing relatives or at least recover their bodies.

Prompt measures taken to house and feed the homeless have proved effective and very few, if any, have been permitted to go hungry.

Soup kitchens have been established so that the refugees may be fed. The poor are the greatest sufferers, the flooded district being principally on the flats along the east side of the banks of the Santa Catarina river.

So long as more bodies thus far recovered about 30 per cent have been identified and were interred today.

The bursted water mains have not as yet been repaired but it is expected the situation will be relieved tomorrow.

Communication is Demoralized.

Railway, telephone and telegraph communication is so badly crippled as to be practically useless. The National Railway of Mexico has seventy-five miles of track, several culverts and bridges swept away. There is no train service between Laredo and Monterey.

The National railway, for the first time since the flood, secured telegraph connection between Laredo and this city. The master mechanic, located in Laredo, was ordered to hurry forward all available material. Several trains are stalled and it was not definitely known until tonight that the crews were safe. Indications are that railway traffic will be impeded until Thursday or Friday.

Monterey authorities appreciate the contributions of money from the United States.

Great difficulty was experienced by newspaper correspondents in securing transmission of press matter to points in the United States, owing to the peculiar laws governing the extension of press rates and the recognition of correspondents in Mexico.

Diaz Sends Money.

President Diaz today telegraphed \$30,000 to Monterey. Vice-President Corral has contributed \$2,000, and Ambassador Thompson \$1,000 to the fund. Others are contributing liberally.

MEETING OF THE TWO PRESIDENTS

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 30.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger will make a hurried trip here to see President Taft as soon as he can dispose of some important matters in Washington.

Mr. Ballinger today said he would endeavor to be in Beverly within ten days. The president said there was no particular matter he desired to take up with Mr. Ballinger. It is understood, however, he has called on the secretary for certain reports regarding transactions which have figured in the forestry controversy.

Mr. Taft announced that a successor to Mr. McHarg, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, has been chosen but no announcement will be made until it is learned that the man the president has in mind will be able to accept the office.

MEETING OF THE TWO PRESIDENTS

Meeting With Diaz.
Secretary Knox discussed with the president today the details of his meeting with President Diaz at El Paso October 15. The arrangements for the exchange of courtesies are being made through the state department by direction of Secretary Knox. When he receives President Diaz at El Paso the president will be accompanied by four cabinet officers—Secretary Knox, Secretary Dickinson, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretary Nagel.

A detachment of United States troops also will be drawn up at "attention" to lend dignity to the occasion. After receiving President Diaz on American territory, President Taft will cross the international bridge and return the visit at Juarez. Mr. Taft then will return to the United States for a period of rest and later in the evening will go again to Juarez to attend a banquet tendered by the Mexican government.

Among other announcements today was the selection of Henry Hoyt, former solicitor general, as counselor of the state department. The counselor will deal with legal questions and will have supervision over the negotiation of treaties. The Japanese treaty is to be entered into within the next two years and Mr. Hoyt will devote himself to this measure.

Far Eastern Bureau.

Secretary Knox also took up with the president the organization of the new far eastern bureau. It was stated several days ago that Edward T. Williams, United States consul general at Tientsin, China, has been selected for work in this bureau. Today Mr. Knox announced that Stanford Stevens Miller, Jr., Japanese secretary and interpreter of the American legation at Tokyo, would return to the United States to enter the new department.

Charles M. Pepper and H. H. Davis, special agents of the department of commerce and labor, have been transferred to the new bureau of trade relations on the tariff in the state department.

Mr. Taft made known his plan to establish his summer capitol in Beverly again next year.

STERNLY OPPOSE DIRECT PRIMARY

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.—"Direct nominations as we have seen them make the greatest gold brick that was ever handed to a confiding people," was the declaration here today of Assemblyman Robert J. Conklin of New York City, a member of the special legislative committee appointed to investigate the direct primaries.

"The people of New York state," he said, "have no idea of the political anarchy that exists in the middle western states. Direct nominations have driven parties entirely out of existence in many communities."

"In Wisconsin there is no longer a Republican party and a Democratic party. There are several factions, the most prominent of which are the stalwarts and the half breeds. The latter are the followers of LaFollette and the former are his opponents. Those who were at one time Democrats have disappeared and have gone into the Republican party, so called, to vote at the primaries. There are no longer party principles but only personal views of faction leaders."

"To some extent this same state of affairs exists in Iowa and Kansas. Time and again we met with the expression from the biggest men in the cities we visited: 'For God's sake, don't inflict this iniquity on the state of New York.'"

BATTLESHIP MAINE MAY YET BE RAISED.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The proposition made to the Cuban government by an Argentine firm to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine recalls the fact that heretofore under the auspices of the United States a contract was given to an American concern for this purpose. Some of the armament, several of the bodies that remained in the hold, and records of the ship were secured, but the effort to raise the vessel was abandoned.

Just what the attitude of the American government may be towards a proposition to raise the vessel is not known. Heretofore it has been held that congress alone has the authority to say what may be done with the wreck and that no executive department of the government could abandon the government's claim to the vessel.

Presumably, therefore, whatever may be done in the matter will require the final consent of the American government.

FINALLY GET FATHER'S CONSENT

New York, Aug. 30.—Just as soon as their condition permits, which may be within a day or two, Frank Williamson and Florence Woods, the young couple who tried to end their lives in a suicide pact last week, will be married in the Brooklyn hospital, where both are recovering from the gun-shot wounds they sustained. The father of the girl has given his approval to the marriage and thus the tragedy of their lives will culminate in a happy romance, although the suicidal bullets will leave each of them blind in one eye.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONISM PLANS

Paris, Aug. 30.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the dramatic center of the first day's session of the sixth International Trades Unions congress, when several European delegates bitterly denounced what they claimed to be the equivocal attitude of the American federation with reference to joining the international movement.

Mr. Gompers, in reply, insisted that the problems and policies of American trades unionism were so intermingled with American traditions and ideas that Americans could ill spare the time to encounter the influence of European leaders where the trades unionism tendencies were so temperamentally different.

Nevertheless, as an evidence that the United States was anxious for international cooperation, Mr. Gompers introduced a proposal favoring worldwide organization which would "defend the rights and interests of all and create international fraternity and solidarity."

The clash came over the question of the exact status of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor in the conference.

Mr. Gompers' statement was received coldly. Several delegates jumped to their feet to protest. Hueber, an Austrian delegate, vehemently characterized Mr. Gompers' explanation as a mockery.

Gompers Coldly Received.

"We thank you for your opinions," he said pointedly, "but we do not need them. Your policies may not permit you to come to us, but one day, American workmen, you will realize that your policies are erroneous and you will see the necessity of joining the international confederation."

Mr. Gompers, stinging under the rebuke, arose to reply. "I regret," he exclaimed, "that you have misconstrued my remarks as an attack upon Europe for the unionists I repeat, we sincerely desire international federation, but only so far as it preserves the American conception of unionism. If Europe does not want us it will be unfortunate. Nevertheless, we will continue to do everything possible to attain the goal for which the human race is struggling—international fraternity and unity."

For Abolition of War.

Hueber retorted that it was seven years since the Americans began talking about joining the international confederation and it was about time a decision was reached.

Mr. Legien, the international secretary, ended the controversy with the statement that Mr. Gompers was only a guest, but he hoped that that official was convinced that the moment had arrived for the American Federation of Labor to join forces with their European brethren.

The regular business of the conference was then resumed and resolutions were adopted in sympathy with the strikers in Sweden and Barcelona and for an appeal to the unionists of the world to strive for the abolition of war.

HEAVY DRAINS UPON FORESTS.

"The total yearly drain upon our forests not counting losses from fires, storms and insects, is some twenty billion cubic feet," says R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in charge of the office of forest statistics, in a publication just issued by the forest service on "The Timber Supply of the United States."

"Our present forest area of 550,000,000 million acres may be roughly estimated to consist of 220,000,000 acres of mature forests, in which the annual growth is balanced by death and decay of 250,000,000 acres partially cut or burned over, on which, with reasonable care, there is sufficient young growth to produce in the course of time a merchantable, but not a full, crop of timber, and 100,000,000 acres of more severely cut and burned over forests, on which there is not sufficient young growth to produce another crop of much value."

"Taken as a whole, the annual growth of our forests under these conditions does not exceed twelve cubic feet per acre, a total of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. That is, we are cutting our forests three times as fast as they are growing. There is a menace in the continuance of such conditions. While we might never reach absolute timber exhaustion, the unrestricted exploitation of our forests in the past has already had serious effects and it will have much worse if it is allowed to continue unchecked."

"White pine, for instance, which was once considered inexhaustible, has fallen off 70 per cent in cut since 1890, and more than 45 per cent since 1900. The cut of oak, our most valuable hardwood lumber, has decreased 16 per cent since 1900, and that of yellow poplar 22 per cent. The same story will be told of other woods if they are not conserved."

"The fact that timber has been cheap and abundant has made us careless of its production and reckless in its use. We take 250 cubic feet of wood per capita annually from our forests, while Germany uses only thirty-seven cubic feet and France but twenty-five. On the other hand, Germany, who has learned her lesson, makes her state forests produce an average of forty-eight cubic feet of wood per acre. We have as fast growing species as Germany or faster, and as good or better forest soil if we protect it."

"The necessity for more farm land may eventually reduce our total forest area to 100,000,000 acres less than it is at present. It is entirely possible, however, to produce on 450,000,000 acres as much wood as a population much greater than we have now will really need if all the forest land is brought to its highest producing capacity and if the produce is economically and completely utilized. But to reach the necessary condition of equilibrium between timber production and consumption will take many years of vigorous effort by individual forest owners by the states and by the national government. None of them can solve the problem alone; all must work together."

FORMER COMMANDER IS NOT INJURED

Seattle, Aug. 30.—S. W. Burdette, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., congressman from Missouri, was one of the passengers on the last steamer Ohio, and was not taken off by the life boats, but was picked up by a boat while struggling in the water. Captain Burdette, who lost all his personal effects, arrived here today uninjured, and says that when the rescue work began he helped to get the women, children and young men aboard, thinking they were worth more to the world than a man of 75. When the vessel was engulfed Captain Burdette was on deck. Fortunately a wave swept him clear of the whirlpool, and, as he was a good swimmer, he kept afloat until picked up by a boat.

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